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NATION ABLE TO CONTROL TREND TOWARD INFLATION

Finance Minister Tsushima Clarifies Situation, Requisite Counter Steps

Firm conviction in the nation's ability to deal with the problem of the incipient inflation was expressed by Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima at a meeting held by the National Financial Control Association at the Tokyo Bankers' Club on September 11. He stated that this problem could be successfully solved by appropriate Government measures, plus the cooperation of the people. The Finance Minister's speech is as follows.

"The war ended with the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript. We have now to build up a pacific, cultural, and economic new Japan. Our most pressing problem is to maintain social and economic order, and this requires the prevention of the vicious inflation that is liable to rear its head if proper precautions are not taken.

"The total amount of currency in circulation increased from ¥1,400,000,000 at the time of the China Incident to ¥10,000,000,000 at the start of the War of Greater East Asia. The total at the end of 1944 was ¥17,700,000,000 and at the end of March, 1945, ¥20,500,000,000. On August 15, when the war ended, the figure, it is estimated, was ¥30,200,000,000. The total at the end of August was ¥42,000,000,000.

"The principal causes of this increase were the vast war expenditure and the concomitant Government loans to civilian enterprisers, and the huge amount of stock and bonds held by the Bank of Japan. The total war expenditure since the China Incident is estimated at ¥221,900,000,000, while the total of ordinary Government expenditure during the same period is put at ¥74,100,000,000, the aggregate being the vast sum of ¥296,000,000,000.

Steps Taken by Government

"The Government, in the meantime, attempted to cope with the increased expenditure by imposing heavier taxes, and by the issuance of national bonds totaling ¥101,400,000,000, of which ¥24,700,000,000 was issued during the China Incident and ¥76,700,000,000, during the War of Greater East Asia, to meet the deficit. It met considerable success in digesting the national bonds by encouraging thrift among the people. However, the total national bonds held by the Bank of Japan increased from ¥500,000,000 at the start of the China Incident to ¥5,300,000,000 on August 15 this year. If the short-term loans were added, the aggregate would be something like ¥6,200,000,000.

"Government loans to the war industries steadily increased with the progress of the war. This meant a vast increase in loans by the Bank of Japan, the total loans having increased from ¥400,000,000 at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia to ¥28,000,000,000 on August 15 this year.

"At the same time it must be noted that because of war devastation and the evacuation of population, as well as the special payments made at the termination of hostilities, the total amount of the Bank of Japan's notes has greatly increased in recent times.

"However, despite this financial situation, the Government has taken proper measures and has successfully maintained financial stability and order.

Must Take Adequate Steps

"On the other hand, the fact should be noted that there is a considerable gap between the amount of currency in circulation and the supply and demand of civilian commodities, so that it is undeniable that inflation has been gradually brewing.

"The situation no longer permits its being left to follow its natural course. On the other hand, I am perfectly convinced that vicious inflation can be avoided by appropriate Government measures, plus proper cooperation by the people.

"Viewed from a broad standpoint, it may be said there will rather be a deflation tendency instead of inflation, since the existing currency expansion was brought about by the war expenditure, the vast loans to war industries and the big outflow of funds upon the termination of the war. Moreover, the anticipated oversupply of labor consequent on the demobilization and industrial reconversion, will bring about an adjustment of wages which have been a big factor for the existing inflation of prices. Contraction of funds loaned out will be effected thereafter and this, together with industrial reconversion from a war to a peace basis, will bring about rational correction in the balance between currency in circulation and the supply of civilian commodities. However, no optimistic outlook is permissible, because of the anticipated increase in government expenditure for such items as the following: increased food production, industrial reconversion, the restoration of devastated areas, and financial help to disabled war veterans and to the families of the war dead, as well as expediture for the welfare of the returned soldiers. Moreover foreign and domestic loans will have to be redeemed, and war reparations paid. Despite all these obligations however, the amount of funds issued will be greatly curtailed, so that if proper steps be taken the trend toward inflation can be controlled.

Surrender of Timor Signed by Japanese, Australians Tuesday

Domei

LONDON, September 11:—The Sydney Radio announced this morning that formal surrender of Timor, half Dutch, half Portuguese and off the north coast of Australia was signed by Japanese and Australian representatives on board the Australian warship Moresby, in Keping harbor today. "This was announced at army headquarters in Melbourne. No further details had been received", the radio said and added: "Joseph B. Chiefly, Australian Prime Minister and John B. Beasley, Defence Minister, recently announced that Timor was one of the areas to be temporarily occupied by Australian forces."

CABINET ASKED TO PUSH RECONSTRUCTION TASKS

Prime Minister Scores Traditional Inefficiency of Ministries—Seeks Faithful Effort

At the outset of the regular Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday, Prime Minister H.I.H. General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni remarked that the prospect for disposal of postwar affairs had been put on the right track and that endeavors should now be made for future reconstruction. All the ministries were requested to map out measures by the end of November for realization of the reconstruction enterprises.

What deserved special attention with regard to the remark of the Prime Minister was his insistence that the reconstruction measures should not be mere desk plans as was so often the case with government plans or orders heretofore. The Prime Minister emphasized the fact that the reconstruction enterprises to be undertaken should be fully understood by all the officials concerned from top to bottom and be materialized. The Prime Minister urged that the ministries should reflect on their traditional inefficiency in the enforcement of administrative measures. Importance is thus attached to the remark of the Prime Minister who urged that the government officials should get rid of their inefficiency in undertaking the task of reconstructing Japan which demands utmost speed.

The gist of the Prime Minister's utterance follows:

"The signing of the documents of surrender has now been finished and we are under the impression that the future of the disposal of postwar affairs has been put on the right track. We must now exert our best efforts for the reconstruction of Japan and all the ministries are requested to set about the task of mapping out various measures for the reconstruction with a view to submitting them to the government by the end of November. The ministries should not be satisfied merely with issuing orders or instructions relating to the reconstruction measures but should see to it that such orders or instructions are fully understood by all the officials and people concerned and faithfully put into effect."

Argentina Ratifies Charter

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—The Argentine Government on September 8 ratified the United Nations Charter by executive decree. There is no legislature under the present military regime.

Claims Hitler Alive

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The International News Service reported on September 8 that Deputy Lord Mayor of Berlin Karl Maron stated that he definitely believes Adolf Hitler is alive. He stated that it had been proven that none of the five bodies found near the Reich's chancellory was Hitler's.

DEMOBILIZATION OF NAVY PROGRESSING SMOOTHLY

1,100,000 Men Already Discharged—Outline of Enforcement of Plan Revealed

The demobilization of navy personnel has been progressing smoothly, some 1,100,000 men having already been demobilized. The Navy Ministry has decided an outline for the enforcement of demobilization and intends to complete the plan speedily.

The substance of the disarmament and demobilization plan is as follows:

1. The disarmament of the navy has been carried out swiftly and all arms have been returned to and are being kept at the nearest munitions depot or aviation arsenal for handing them over to the Allied Forces. In regard to the demobilization of the naval units in the homeland, some 1,100,000 (including officers, men and civilians attached to the navy) were discharged by the first demobilization order under date of September 1. The second order is expected to be issued about the middle of September when some 50,000 are to be demobilized. After the enforcement of the second order, there will still remain some 50,000 men not demobilized in the homeland, and these will be the men necessary for the disposal of postwar business and tasks. The demobilization of these men will be carried out when the Allied Powers determine that the tasks of disposing the postwar business have been completed.

With regard to the demobilization of overseas naval units, the Navy Ministry is mapping out a plan with the cooperation of the War Office on the basis of the basic policy of the government. However, concrete plans remain unsettled because of the lack of bottoms.

The total strength of the navy was some 1,563,000 (including the civilians in its service), of which about 1,250,000 were in the homeland and about 300,000 overseas. The overseas units are made up as follows:

Some 21,000 on the Chinese continent, including Manchuria and Hainan island; about 210,000 in French Indo-China, the Philippines, Celebes, Borneo, Java and other south seas islands; about 24,000 in the Inner South Seas and about 23,000 in the Outer South Seas.

Problem of Sick, Wounded

2. There are about 50,000 sick and wounded, some 30,000 in the homeland and 20,000 overseas. The Navy Ministry is giving careful consideration to their treatment. The buildings which were used as temporary naval hospitals during the war are now being returned to the government offices or civilian owners concerned. However, some 50,000 beds are needed for the sick and wounded. The Navy Ministry has converted some of the naval buildings into hospitals for their accommodation. The Navy Ministry is also prepared to provide them with food and clothes.

As regards the question of protecting and transferring back to Japan the sick and wounded in overseas areas, the Navy Ministry plans to take some steps maintaining close liaison with the Allied Forces. The Navy Ministry intends to transport them back to the homeland as quickly as possible through the utilization of hospital ships.

As for the future of the naval hospitals, navy doctors, nurses and patients after the conclusion of the demobilization of the navy, the Navy Ministry intends to adopt some proper measures through maintaining close liaison with the cabinet, Welfare Ministry and the Military Board.

3. Military articles will be disposed of on the basis of the decision made by the cabinet. In regard to giving wages to the men who have been demobilized, steps will be taken on the cabinet decision. After August 31, the sale and disposal of military articles were totally prohibited.

4. The court-martial and navy prisoners will be maintained so long as the navy units continue to exist and military discipline will be strictly maintained.

Returning Italian Territory

Domei

ROME, September 11.—The return of territory in northern Italy, at present administered by the Allied Military Government, to the Italian Government is being "worked out," the spokesman of the Allied commission declared on September 8, according to Reuters. He was quoted as saying that the announcement of transfer would be made shortly.

SIAM LISTS WAR CRIMINALS

Former Premier, Education Minister, and Envoy to Tokyo Named

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The Siamese Legation here announced on September 8 that the United Nations War Crimes Commission would be set up by the new Siamese Government under Prime Minister Nai Thawi Bunyakat immediately after the Japanese army lays down its arms.

The dispatch said that the announcement was made by Luang Sukhum, Secretary General of the Siamese Civil Service, who was the underground leader in the resistance movement.

Mr. Sukhum declared that the list of war criminals is now being compiled and will include former Siamese Prime Minister Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, who seized the power in 1938, and allowed the Japanese to march into Siam in 1941; Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Ambassador to Tokyo; Prayoon Phamon Montri, Education Minister, who introduced pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese propaganda into schools; and Phra Rajathern, the Siamese radio chief.

BUILDINGS ARE DECIDED FOR OCCUPATION TROOPS

Insurance Company Structures To House Headquarters—Finance Ministry Is Barracks

As a result of negotiations between the Headquarters for the Allied Forces and the Central Liaison Office, it was decided on Wednesday that the First Mutual Life Insurance building at Hibiya and the Meiji Life Insurance building at Babasakimon be used as the Headquarters' office and the Finance Ministry as barracks for the troops. At noon on Friday, the Allied Forces will begin to move into those buildings.

Though Tokyo Imperial University was first chosen as a suitable place for the Headquarters, the Allied Forces have spared the university building in consideration of the fact that the university as the highest seat of learning has much to do with the cultural development of Japan as they also spared the university building at the time of their advance into Manila.

The Allied Forces first requested the use of the Finance Ministry, Education Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry, but in compliance of the request of the Central Liaison Office to spare some of them in view of the importance of those buildings for administrative activities only the Finance Ministry was demanded. The basement rooms of the First Mutual Life Insurance Company are to be used by the Company while the rooms on the ground floor and above are to be occupied by the Allied Headquarters.

Meanwhile, the American 8th Army and the First Cavalry Division are now negotiating with the Central Liaison Office with regard to buildings for their use. Most probably, the Sanshin Building, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Kaijo Building, the Central Postoffice, the All-Japan Fishing Federation, and the Akashi National School will be used by the American 8th Army and the First Cavalry Division. Negotiations are under way for the use of Marquis Tokugawa's residence in Shibuya and Marquis Maeda's residence in Meguro and some 300 others as quarters for flag officers and high ranking officers of the Allied Forces in Tokyo.

BOSE ARMY ROUNDED UP

Many Members of INA Segregated In Singapore and India

Domei

SINGAPORE, September 10.—Thousands of "Indian National Army" men are being segregated here. The Indian Government must decide what is to be done with regard to these men who belonged to the organization under Japanese auspices, said the Southeast Asia Command spokesman at a press conference yesterday.

Process of interrogation has helped a good deal to weeding out the innocent among them who were coerced into joining Subhas Chandra Bose, organizer of the "Indian National Army" from those who deliberately joined the army.

The spoksmen disclosed that over 7,000 Indian National Army men who had surrendered at various stages of the Burmese campaign are already in India in segregation. Special watch is being kept on leaders of the Indian National Army.

NOT UNDER MILITARY RULE

Cunningham Stresses Administration of Tateyama Area Is Misunderstood

The proclamation of a military administration in the Tateyama Bay area by Brigadier General Julian W. Cunningham which appeared in the Nippon Times' September 8th issue was a mistake, it was conveyed by Brigadier General Cunningham to the Japanese authorities concerned.

It has been clarified that in the Tateyama area all schools are to be reopened on September 10 and that cinemas and theaters are allowed to operate provided that they obtain permission from the proper authorities. Banking business also is to be conducted as usual and fishing in nearby waters is allowed. It is added that the municipal assembly can hold meetings with the acquisition of permission two days ahead. Furthermore, festivals can be observed and doctors, midwives and postmen are permitted to go out late at night with badges designating their professions.

FOREIGN OFFICE BUREAUS GIVEN TIMELY REVISIONS

Functional Alterations Needed Due to War Ending, Changes In Foreign Relations

The Foreign Office has introduced revisions in the functional structure of its Political Affairs Bureau, Bureau of Treaties, Economic Bureau and Research Bureau to meet the situation following the termination of the war and the rapid change of Japan's position in regard to foreign relations. The revisions went into force on September 11.

As a result, the Political Affairs Bureau has been divided into five sections. The first section will look after matters concerning important political affairs, cordination and readjustment. The second section will handle business concerned with the planning of foreign policy and judgment of the various situations. Business connected with liaison between foreign policy and internal affairs will be looked after by the third section. The fourth section will carry out business regarding the enforcement of general political affairs. Propaganda and enlightenment work will be assumed by the fifth section.

The main political affairs, which had hitherto been looked after in accordance with the areas by the second, third, fourth, fifth and six sections, have now been limited to the fourth section. This section mainly handle diplomatic affairs with reference to Switzerland Sweden, Portugal, Afghanistan, Eire and the Vatican, with which States Japan still maintains diplomatic relations.

The Economic Bureau has been extended from two to three sections and the Bureau of Treaties, similarly extended with the establishment of the third section, which will look after business relative to peace treaties.

ENVOY CHIBA KILLS SELF

Concern Over International Situation Is Cause for Death

Shinichi Chiba, 50-year-old former Japanese Minister to France who was staying at the Japanese Embassy in Ankara after having received orders of recall from the Japanese Government, committed suicide, with his wife, Miyobo Chiba, aged 44, on July 26. The death was caused by his concern over the development of international situation.

Mr. and Mrs. Chiba's eldest son Kazuo and two other sons are temporarily staying at the residence of Mr. Urushima at No. 53, Shinsakamachi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo. Buddhist services are scheduled to be held at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple on September 26 under the sponsorship of the Foreign Office.

Iran, Soviet Rift Bared

Domei

TEHERAN, September 11.—Iranian Foreign Minister Anushirawan Sepahbodi told Parliament on September 8 that he had instructed the country's ambassadors in Moscow and London to take up immediately the questions relating to the movement of troops in Iran. His statement was taken here as referring to recent disturbances in northern Iran when the Russian authorities prohibited reinforcements of local garrisons by 200 gendarmes from Teheran.

TOJO'S CONDITION GRAVE AFTER SUICIDE ATTEMPT

Cared by U.S. Medical Corps At Yoyogi—Assumes Full War Responsibility

General Hideki Tojo, who is in a serious condition following his attempted suicide earlier in the afternoon, was transferred by Red Cross ambulance to the quarters of the U.S. Occupation Forces at Yoyogi at 7 p.m. Tuesday where he is now under the care of the U.S. Army Medical Corps.

Meanwhile, strict watch is being maintained at the Tojo residence at Yogacho, Setagaya-ku, by Japanese civil and military police as well as by the U.S. Military Police

Suicide Attempt Told

Following issuance of an order by General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, for the immediate arrest of General Hideki Tojo by the U.S. Forces on Tuesday, the former Japanese Prime Minister attempted suicide with a revolver in the foreign-style room of his Tokyo residence at 4:18 p.m. on Tuesday. He is now reported to be in a serious condition.

At about 4 p.m. the same afternoon, Colonel Paul Kraus, military messenger from General MacArthur's Headquarters, arrived at General Tojo's residence and requested a meeting. This, General Tojo refused on the ground that he could not make himself understood.

Soon after, a large group of Allied newspapermen gathered in front of the Tojo residence resulting in quite a commotion. Thereupon, General Tojo opened the southern window of his sitting room near the entrance and, turning to Colonel Kraus and the foreign correspondents, said: "I'll make myself available if you've come with a formal warrant for my arrest."

Clad in a white shirt with open collar, the General spoke with seeming composure but appeared somewhat excited. Colonel Kraus, speaking through an interpreter, said that he lacked a formal warrant but did have a written order to place him under arrest issued by the MacArthur Headquarters.

The General seemed satisfied and answered: "Then, I'll go with you. Please wait a little while." Colonel Kraus took a position beneath the window which the General had closed. A minute passed, and then another.

Gun Report Head

Suddenly there was a gun report, heavy and muffled. Colonel Kraus and the foreign correspondents immediately rushed into the room from where the sound of the gun had issued.

General Tojo, who had shot himself under his left breast was found lying on a chair in the living room with both legs extended. Behind him was a photograph in a large frame showing him as he was in the days when he was an Army Commander on the continental front.

General Tojo did not respond to the newspapermen who gathered around him. His eyes were closed and he remained immobile.

On a large table near him, reposing on a piece of thick Japanese paper, were a collection of Imperial mandates and a dagger in a white wooden case—the latter, an indication of his firm resolution. On a chair just underneath the framed photograph were the uniform of a full General and a service sword.

The bullet from the revolver had penetrated the chair back of him and the floor was littered with feathers from the cushion.

Speaks on Own Convictions

Soon, General Tojo began to speak:

"From now on Japan will find itself beset with great difficulties and the people will have to put forth greater exertions. I assume all responsibility for the war.

"I had thought of using a sword to destroy myself but I feared that the plan might miscarry so I decided on a revolver. I hope that no attempt will be made to keep me alive. From the very bottom of my heart I pray for His Majesty the Emperor and for the lasting prosperity of the State.

"I had many thoughts as to my duties as a soldier. I am afraid that different people think differently on the matter. But I cannot go before a court set up by the victors. I am not worried about my family. My affairs are in the hands of Hirohashi. (Count Sanemitsu Hirohashi, former private secretary to General Tojo).

"Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor! My only wish is that I shall be reborn into this world seven times in order to serve the State. When I am no more, depend upon it that I will become a tutelary deity of my country. I have said all I have to say."

Eichelberger Issues Special Instruction To Troops in Tokyo

Lieutenant General Robert Eichelberger, Commander of the U.S. 8th Army, issued the following order to the officers under his command on September 9, relative to the entry of the U.S. occupation troops into Tokyo, 1. The U.S. Army must not enter, occupy, cause damage to or desecrate the Imperial Palace, the Akasaka Detached Palace, the residences of the members of the Imperial family, the Meiji Shrine, Yasukuni Shrine, Nogi Shrine, Togo Shrine, Sengakuji Temple and other shrines and temples. 2. The Army must not enter private homes and public bathhouses. 3. The Army must also refrain for the time being from entering theaters.

U.S. 6TH ARMY TO OCCUPY KURE, OSAKA, OTHER ZONES

MacArthur's Headquarters Bares Plans for Broadening Areas of Occupation

General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters on September 10 disclosed details of plans for the broadening of zones of occupation of the Japanese home islands, says Domei.

The United States 6th Army will occupy the greatest Japanese naval base at Kure on the Inland Sea city, and Wakayama, on October 22.

The Headquarters said that the 6th Army would move into the Osaka area before the end of September. They will take over the steel city of Wakayama, 30 miles south of Osaka, on September 27, and the nearby oil refining center of Yokkaichi on October 2.

Other units of the 6th Army will occupy the naval port of Sasebo on the western shore of Kyushu soon and Nagasaki on September 28.

The port of Aomori on the northern tip of Honshu will be occupied on September 27. The 8th Division will take over the Ominato naval base across Mutsu Bay to the northeast on October 3. Both of these already are under control of the United States North Pacific Fleet which accepted on Sunday the surrender of the northern 100-mile tip of Honshu and all northern island of the Hokkaido. The occupation of Hokkaido is scheduled to begin about October 5.

To Enter Northern Areas

Reconnoitering units of the Allied Forces began their work at 6 p.m. on Wednesday and the advance of the occupation troops will be made at 7 a.m. on Saturday into Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata and Iwate prefectures. The Japanese soldiers in those areas were completely disarmed by Wednesday.

Prepare for Occupation

The officers of the 11th Air-Borne Unit under the command of Brigadier General Rhode of the American 8th Army, which advanced into Matsushima Park, Sendai, conferred with the Japanese authorities at the Park Hotel at 9 a.m. on Tuesday on matters relating to the areas where the unit will enter and the quarters for the troops.

The officers inspected the geographical conditions and buildings around Sendai on Tuesday afternoon. Six officers aboard two jeeps also went to Fukushima, Yamagata and Iwate prefectures and, in cooperation with the military headquarters in each prefecture and the Navy air units in Koriyama, Fukushima Prefecture, and in Kamimachi, Yamagata Prefecture, made necessary preparations for the advance of the occupation troops.

BROADCASTERS SAID SHOT

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 11.—At Honolulu, an American naval officer who was liberated from the Japanese on September 8 revealed how two American prisoners of war were forced at bayonet point to broadcast Japanese propaganda, and then were executed for altering their radio scripts.

He said that all the Americans who were assigned by the Japanese to that duty risked their lives continually to slip into their broadcast small hints and messages that would be understood at home. But two of them made the gamble once too often, he declared. One was executed for omitting a word from the script which changed the meaning entirely. The other was executed for broadcasting an uncensored manuscript.

The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan categorically denied on Tuesday that there is any foundation to the foregoing charges. (Editor)

WAR CRIMINAL ROUND-UP ORDERED BY MACARTHUR

Tojo Heads List of 39 Sought By Occupation Authorities—12 Foreigners Included

General MacArthur, on September 11, ordered the roundup of 38 war criminals in addition to the former Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, who attempted a suicide, according to Domei. The list included three Filipino collaborationists, two Australians, three Germans, one Netherlander, one Burmese, one Thailander and one American, as well as members of Japan's Pearl Harbor Cabinet and the man responsible for the death march of Bataan.

The first on the list was Shigenori Togo who was Foreign Minister in General Tojo's cabinet and his fellow Ministers Okinori Kaya, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Nobusuke Kishi, Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Michiyo Iwamura, Kunihiko Hashida, Hiroya Ino, Chikahiko Koizumi and Lieutenant General Teiichi Suzuki.

General Homma Included

Others included Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, perpetrator of the Bataan death march and who accepted General Wainwright's surrender; Lieutenant General Shigenori Kuroda, Japanese commander in the Philippines in 1943; Shozo Murata, Japanese Ambassador to the puppet Philippine government during occupation, Colonel Akira Nagahama, commander of Gendarmerie in the Philippines who is charged with the responsibility for the tortures at Fort Santiago, Lieutenant Colonel Seiichi Ota, accused of atrocities in Manila; Dr. Tokuda, declared responsible for the medical experiments on the prisoners of war at Shinagawa hospital in Tokyo, many of which resulted in deaths; Lieutenant Colonel Suzuki, commander at Shinagawa, charged with atrocities committed there; James Sakaki, chief interpreter at Ofuna, allegedly responsible for the maltreatment of prisoners when he commanded that camp in the absence of its commanding officer; Sergeant Tokio Tobata, guard at Shinagawa, charged with maltreatment of prisoners, Sen Osanai, civilian official at camp number 8, Newa Kosaka and Chuzo Miura, both accused of maltreatment of prisoners at the same camp; Sergeant Mutsuhiro Watanabe, camp guard near Tokyo; Lieutenant Honashi Takeuchi of Kawasaki camp and Yoshitake Ueda, Japanese government official.

Many Foreigners Sought

The MacArthur list of the accused also includes Jose Laurel, puppet President of the Philippines; Jorge Vargas puppet Ambassador from the Philippines to Japan and Benigno Aquino, President of the puppet Philippine National Assembly; Heinrich Stahmer, German Ambassador to Japan, and Colonel Josef Alfred Meisinger, police attache at the German Embassy; Pratap Mahendra, leader of the Indian pro-Japanese organization called the Aryan Army; Doctor Thein Maung, puppet Burmese Ambassador to Japan who is accused of orginizing the so-called Burma independence corps; and Wichit Wathakan Wichit, Thai Ambassador to Japan.

Australians to be arrested include Major Charles H. Cousens of the Australian army, formerly Sydney radio announcer accused of taking part in the Tokyo radio propaganda; and John Holland (believed also to be known as David Lester) who allegedly gave English broadcasts over the Shanghai radio and later reportedly moved to Tokyo.

Others to be taken into custody are Lily Abegg or Sybille Abe, naturalized German citizen, radio propagandist in Tokyo; Josias Van Dienst, who allegedly broadcast enemy propaganda in Dutch over Tokyo radio and an American named Streeter (first name unavailable) who was employed at Wake Island before the war. He is charged with writing manuscripts for the Tokyo radio.

Jorge Vargas Arrested

Jorge B. Vargas, former Philippine Ambassador to Japan, was arrested by the American military police on Wednesday afternoon at the Imperial Hotel and detained by the Headquarters for the Allied Forces.

Mrs. Wang Ching-Wei Nabbed

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 12.—Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, wife of the former President of the Chinese Government at Nanking, and Chu Min-Yi, Governor of Kwangtung Province under the puppet regime, have been arrested in Canton by the Chinese military authorities.

PRAVDA SAYS JAPANESE CONCEALING REAL AIMS

Two-Faced Policy and Propaganda Clearly Seen in Last Weeks, Paper Avers

Writing in its column "Sunday Survey", the Pravda, organ of the Soviet Government, stated that "today, the Red Army and our allies have brought the aggressors to their knees", according to a Moscow dispatch received in Stockholm.

Russia, the Pravda said, will be shown by history to have played a tremendous part in World War II. This cooperation has played a tremendous part in bringing peace throughout the world and it is an important prerequisite for drawing up a stable peace and international security.

The second part of the Pravda article reviews the attempt of the Japanese ruling circles to conceal their real intentions and preserve the status quo in the country. The last few weeks, it pointed out, have shown clearly that Japanese policy and propaganda have two faces.

One is turned toward the outer world, for export, you might say, and the other directed toward the inside of the country. The export propaganda is very modern. The Japanese leaders, of course, are sterling democrats, though in reality not the slightest democratization of Japan's internal life is being made. They are very sterling champions of peace among the nations. They also dream of returning to the family of nations.

Propaganda for home consumption sings quite a different tune. The Japanese must preserve intact their internal national political system. They speak of the samurai-caste state. In His Rescript at the opening of Parliament, the Mikado demanded that the Japanese people manifest the glory inherent in Japanese national polity, and that the whole nation be moved by a single impulse, thereby fortifying the foundation of the State.

It is never too hard, says the Pravda article, just what foundations the Japanese imperialists mean, nor is it difficult to understand that the preservation of this foundation will only lead to the repetition of the past.

The Japanese war criminals, militarists and others who committed the black deeds must be made to answer and to bear punishment. The present rulers of Japan cannot be taken at their words. Experience dictates that the foundation of the Japanese imperialists must be destroyed, and the whole internal life of Japan needs to be reorganized.

U.S. Press Attitude Hit

The Pravda calls to task the attempts of certain foreign journalists to whom genuine democracy is unacceptable, to put the label of totalitarianism on any manifestation of truly popular initiative. The New York Times, it says, is repeating with a perseverance worthy of a better cause that Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary have totalitarian regimes, as opposed to representative. Discussing the democratic development of Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, the New York Times pins great hopes on the strength of American democracy and on the strength of the decisive role played in the victory in Europe and in Asia. It also pins its hopes on the fact that the whole world will turn for material assistance from the United States.

In other words, the atomic bomb and the future assistance from the United States are levers used as influence on the peoples of the Balkan countries, the New York Times goes as far as to say.

The Pravda emphasizes that the surest and the most reliable guarantee of the most democratic regimes in Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary is to turn the government into the hands of the people.

SITES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Stockholm, London and Lausanne Mentioned, Says Brundage

Domei

LONDON, September 10.—Stockholm, London and Lausanne were tipped equally as the center for the next Olympic Games by Avery Brundage, the United States representative of the International Olympic Committee, who is taking part in the International Amateur Athletic Federation meeting being here.

He added that half a dozen American cities have offered to arrange the games including Los Angles but pointed out that the decision rested with the committee.

The most important decision yet taken by the committee, Mr. Brundage disclosed, is to hold the European or even the world championships in the all round athletics next summer. It is not unthinkable that they will be held in Sweden where there is every facility for making arrangements in a relatively little time, he said. The committee also disclosed the possibility of organizing Swedish-American contests in the United States.

Allied Control Body Moots Internal Issue Of Occupied Germany

The Allied Control Commission for Germany held a conference on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Field Marshal Alexander Montgomery and attended by representatives of Russia, the United States and France, according to a Moscow dispatch, which said that steps were considered to control the movement of the German population between the occupation zones. The meeting also decided that Germany's internal waterways, railways and motor transport as well as coastline shipping would be referred to a special committee for detailed study only so far as to satisfy the needs of the occupation troops and other needs of the Allies as well as those of Germany's peacetime economy.

ATOMIC BOMBERS URGED FOR UNITED NATIONS BODY

Senator Connally Declares They Would Be Used in the Interest of World Peace

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Senator Tom Connally, Texas Democrat, and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, proposed on September 8 that the United States furnish a flying task force of atomic bombers to the United Nations Security Council.

His suggestion was one of several plans put forward during the day for the control of the new explosive force. Earlier, Senator James Mead, New York Democrat, proposed an international agreement to outlaw the use of atomic bombs in war.

Senator Connally said the United States should retain the secret of the bomb and added:

"We shall never use it except in the interest of world peace or for our own necessary self-defense. The United States is a member of the Security Council and will furnish a contingent of air forces. Armed with a few atomic bombs, such a force could crush any attack or act of aggression quickly and effectively."

He further declared that the United States should tie up "all available sources of uranium and other elements necessary to the manufacture of the atomic bomb."

Senator Mead told a reporter that he believed that the world, scared by the explosive power of nuclear energy, would think twice before violating an anti-atom bombing agreement and inviting its own destruction.

Delayed Effect Studied

Domei

LONDON, September 10.—The Daily Express today reports that its staff reporter, Peter Bulehett, after visiting atom bombed Hiroshima, is under observation in Tokyo to establish whether the white corpuscles in his blood have been affected by radio-activity.

In an article from its science reporter the paper adds that "London and New York scientists have found that first official Allied reports from the atom-bombed cities confirm earlier stories of the delayed lethal effect of the bomb.

"In shattered Hiroshima, thousands of Japanese who thought they had escaped when the first atomic bomb fell 36 days ago are dying from delayed effects.

"Front-rank doctors and radiologists in London believe that all symptoms are due to radiations which were given off when the bomb exploded, the most dangerous were gamma rays produced when the uranium atom disintegrates. These are the penetrating shortwave rays used in the treatment of cancer.

"Doctors believe that when the bomb explodes, dense showers of gamma rays travel outward at 186,000 miles a second. If they strike a human body, they pass through but damage tissues. Parts of the skin are killed and after a few days turn blue and begin to decay. The follicles of hair are destroyed, and in a week or so the hair falls out.

"The worst effect is on the marrow of bones where replacement of blood cells are normally made. after exposure to gamma rays, the marrow cannot meet the blood's needs. Fatal anaemia sets in. Bleeding is a sympton.

"British physicists cannot understand how victims can have been that near to the dense gamma ray shower without being killed by the bomb blast.

"But we knew so little about what happens in a mass atomic explosion that showers of gamma rays at a mile range are certainly not impossible."

LONDON PARLEY OPENS WITH BEVIN PRESIDING

Bidault Says Question of Germany Won't Be Discussed—Voices Dissatisfaction

The first big international conference since the end of the war, the Council of Foreign Ministers, opened in London on Tuesday, September 11, as scheduled, and the British Foreign Office issued a statement on the work before the "Big-Five" Foreign Ministers, according to a London dispatch.

The Foreign Office statement said that the Council will deal first with the questions referred to it by the Berlin Conference, but that the agenda will be left upon so that other questions may be added if desired as the meetings of the Council proceed. This was agreed upon when the delegates held their first meeting on Tuesday afternoon in the Lancaster House, the report said.

It will be recalled that the "Big-Three" in Potsdam decided that the first task for the Council of Foreign Ministers should be to draft peace treaties with Italy, Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin presided at the first meeting of the Council which settled matters of procedure. Each of the five foreign secretaries will preside in turn at subsequent meetings with Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov taking the chair on Wednesday.

According to the London report it has been decided that the foreign ministers should meet in the afternoons and that their deputies should meet in the mornings to deal with matters referred to them and to prepare the agenda for the final meeting. The Foreign Office said that further information about the Council's work will be given from time to time.

The foreign ministers of the four Powers—China, the United States, Russia and France—were in London the night before the day of the first meeting. U.S. Secretary of the State James Byrnes and his party docked at Southhampton on the Queen Elizabeth on Monday. Mr. Byrnes had no statement to make.

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault was most communicative, according to the report. He made another harsh statement declaring the fact that the question of Germany is not going to be up for discussion and he let it be known that he will "make a lot of noise" until something is done about it. Mr. Bidault also indicated that he will do everything to return Trieste to Italy. As he put it, Trieste is unquestionably an Italian city on their land.

Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Chinese Foreign Minister, accompanied by Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Britain, called on Mr. Bevin on Monday afternoon. This was the first meeting between the two foreign ministers since their appointment.

REGULAR BURMESE ARMY TO ABSORB PATRIOT FORCE

Decided at Discussions Held Between Mountbatten and Major Gen. Aung San

Domei

CEYLON, September 9.—The question of the incorporation into the regular Burmese army of the Patriotic Burmese Forces—originally the Japanese sponsored Burmese national army—has been settled as the result of discussions held here between Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and the leader of the Patriotic Burmese Forces, Major General Thakin Aung San, who headed the delegation of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League of Burma.

It has been agreed that 5,200 men of the Patriotic Burmese Forces and other ranks will be taken into the regular Burmese army with a further maximum of 300 if there is a surplus wishing to be enrolled.

As many officers of the Patriotic Burmese Forces as possible will be put in charge of the units originally formed under them. During the firt two or three years, training posts will be given to experienced British officers who will be gradually withdrawn as the Burmese officers who are trained up to modern standards become available to replace them.

It was also agreed that equal priority for recruitment into the Burmese army should go to the Chinese, Karens, Magas and others who fought with the Allies.

The Burmese delegation was sent for by Admiral Mountbatten to explain the reasons for the delay in carrying out the incorporation in accordance with the assurance given by Major General Aung San to the Supreme Allied Commander.

Official quarters here were under the impression that the delay was caused by the instructions given by the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League. It has now been established that the delay was due to misunderstanding.

New Russian Plans For Occupied Reich Told by Berlin Radio

The Russian-controlled Berlin radio on Tuesday gave details the new Russian plans for the reconstruction of Soviet-controlled Germany, according to a London dispatch. Here are some of the points: Marshal Zhukov has cancelled the order compelling the Germans to give up surplus agricultural products to the Russians. The Germans may now sell surplus products. The banks and savings banks are to be reopened through the Russian-occupied zone. As a further encouragement for the redevelopment of industry, Russia will grant a credit of 200,000,000 Reichmarks to the administration of the various states under Russian control.

BRITISH-INDIAN FORCES NOW POLICING SINGAPORE

Japanese Laws Are Abolished; 85,000 Nippon Troops Being Sent to Johore

Domei

SINGAPORE, September 11.—Indian troops in Singapore have taken over the policing duties to aid the city police and the newly arrived British battalions are keeping order in the city whose great naval base is now expected to be operated again in a few weeks.

Apart from the damage by Allied bombing, the port equipment is in good condition and the Japanese have been meticulous in handing over base cables.

There are over 22,000 Japanese sailors in the northeastern part of the island and the Royal Navy is arranging for their evacuation to Johore.

Meanwhile, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Southeast Asia, granted judicial, legislative, executive and administrative powers over all persons and property throughout Malaya and delegated such powers to the general officer commanding the force of Malaya, Lieutenant General Sir Alexander Christinston.

Lieutenant General Christinson has revoked all Japanese proclamations, restored all laws existing before the Japanese invasion and has abolished the use of Tokyo time.

Singapore's time from September 8 is one hour ahead of London time. Immediate steps also are being taken to combat food difficulties and labor shortage.

Prisoners Leave for India

Domei

SINGAPORE, September 10.—The Associated Press correspondent reports that five ships of the Royal Indian Navy left Singapore yesterday for India carrying Indian prisoners of war liberated during the past three days.

These transports will carry war prisoners who are healthy while the hospital ship which also left the same day will transport the sick and the emaciated cases needing medical care, clothes and food, which have been issued to them. They celebrated their liberation with scenes of great jubilation though some of them still used to the Japanese rule at first bowed to their liberators and then corrected themselves confusedly.

Kosaya Memon, former member of the All-India Congress Committee and an acknowledged leader in Singapore's Indian community, has been released after 16 months' internment in a cell where he said that he often heard shrieks from the adjoining torture chamber.

The 85,000 Japanese troops who are preparing to leave for Johore Straits will be searched first for looted civilian property including jewelry and silver, which are believed to have been stolen in vast amounts.

ATTLEE ACTING CAUTIOUSLY

Bunnell of AP Comments on British Government's Policy

Domei

NEW YORK, September 11.—The policy of Britain's Labor Government will cause no sudden change in England's industrial picture, Robert Bunnell, Managing Executive of the Associated Press in the United Kingdom, said on September 8 on his return to the United States for the first time since 1939.

Interviewed by Radio commentator Frank Singiser, on the mutual network broadcast, Mr. Bunnell said:

"There has been nothing coming out of No. 10 Downing Street which would indicate that Prime Minister Clement Attlee contemplates any drastic action which would affect his nation's industry at this time, it is clear that the Prime Minister intends to move carefully.

"I have talked with some people in London who honestly believe that continuation of the Labor Government will depend in great measure on the way in which it deals with the housing shortage. If the government goes about it in a vigorous manner, the Labor Party will be off to a great start."

N.Y. TIMES INTERPRETS PREMIER'S DIET SPEECH

Attitude of "Unregenerate Militarism" Revealed in Message, Journal Asserts

Domei

NEW YORK, September 11.—The New York Times in its editorial of September 7 entitled "Unregenerate Militarism" regarded the speech of Prime Minister Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni before the 88th Extraordinary Diet Session as revealing a fundamental attitude and ideology of "unregenerate militarism and imperialism" although "at first sight" it appeared to be a volte face in contrast to the fulminations of former Prime Ministers General Hideki Tojo and General Kuniaki Koiso.

"If there was any doubt about the real state of mind of the Japanese ruling caste, the 88th Extraordinary Diet Session called to hear the Government's explanation of the loss of war must have dispelled even last illusions, the paper asserted.

"At first sight and in contrast to 'fulminations' of Tojo and Koiso, the speech of Premier Prince Higashikuni appears to distinguish itself by blunt frankness occupied with liberal overtones.

"Japan surrendered, he explained, because the atomic bomb and Russia's entry into the war had brought the nation face to face with annihilation. But he is candid enough to admit that Japan had been defeated long before these two developments. It was defeated because Allied—which means in main American—power had blasted Japan's cities and war industries, had crippled Japan's maritime and railroad transportation and had deprived Japan of most of the essential materials for warfare, in particular oil and coal and even food. He even denounced the 'policy of obscuration' practiced by his predecessors and promised new freedom of speech, publication and association to stimulate the order of the nation

"But one needs no special knowledge of Japanese semantics" the paper stressed, to sense the fundamental attitude and ideology from which these words proceed. It is the attitude and ideology of unregenerate militarist and imperialist who admits the loss of battle but only in order to prepare for the future. According to the new Premier it was the Allies who defeated Japan but it was the boundless benevolence of the Emperor which saved the Japanese people from obliteration. In gratitude for this, the Japanese should frankly admit the defeat of today" and with broadmindedness befitting a great nation carry out the Potsdam Declaration.

"In contrast to the Allied terms which put the Emperor under the authority of General MacArthur as Allied Supreme Commander, the Premier still insists that the Emperor's prerogatives as the sovereign ruler remain untouched. He continues to speak of Greater East Asia; he pays tribute to Japan's allies who fought with her for four years; he exults that Japanese forces inflicted heavy losses on the Allies; he exults that the Japanese intend to build a new Japan of peace and culture in honor of her heroes whose barbarous atrocities are now being revealed; and he concludes with a salute to the future of the empire.

"But perhaps the most interesting admission meriting attention of congressional investigators of Pearl Harbor is his statement that the momentous question of war or peace was decided at the Imperial Conference of July 2, 1941 over which the Emperor presided in naval uniform. Likelihood of such a decision was obvious at the time and was stressed constantly in so far as censorship would permit in Tokyo dispatches to this newspaper, especially after the conference was followed by general mobilization, by the establishment of the military Tojo Government and by the steadily rising crescend of war propaganda and attacks on the United States and Great Britain. The Emperor's fear of war, suggested by his relative, explains the last-minute mission of Kurusu but only grave misreading of public record could create any illusions about Japan's real purposes."

Spanish Cabinet Meets

Domei

MADRID, September 11.—The Spanish Cabinet has begun a series of meetings which are expected to continue several days. The United Press said that Lieutenant General Enrique Varela, Spanish High Commissioner for Morocco, has arrived here by air from Tetuan presumably to report to Chief of State General Francisco Franco on the situation in the Tangier international zone.

PAKISTAN ISSUE IS VITAL

Jinnah Opposes Wavell's Plan for Interim Government

Domei

KARACHI, September 11.—Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All India Moslem League, in a statement on September 8 urged all the Moslems to "concentrate every ounce of energy" in the forthcoming elections which he said "will have very vital bearing upon our determination to establish Pakistan." which is an India divided into separate Moslem and Hindu states.

He stated that the elections will be fought on the Pakistan issue. He also indicated that he was still completely opposed to Viceroy Lord Wavell's plan for an interim central government made up of both Moslems and Hindus.

Urges Adult Franchise

Domei

LONDON, September 10.—Appeal for introduction in India of adult franchise has been issued by the London office of the radical Democratic Party of India as the first step toward the "democratic solution of the Indian constitutional problems."

Declaring that in the proposed new elections, only about 20 per cent of adult population will be able to vote in the provincial elections and only about three per cent for the central legislature, the appeal says "it is high time the entire adult population of India be allowed to say through the ballot box whether claims of the quarrelsome upper class politicians have really any relation with India's aspirations."

The appeal is accompanied by a draft "constitution of free India" prepared by M. N. Boy.

The draft constitution provides for a Federal Union of India with power for any province desirous of doing so to remain outside.

CHINESE ARMY CONTINUES ENTRY INTO VARIOUS AREAS

Advances Into Kiangsi's Capital Kaifeng, Howo, Hankow And Hanoi

Domei

NANKING, September 12.—According to the Chinese Military Committee, the main force of the Army War Zone, under the command of Hsueh Yueh, entered Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province on September 9, reports a Chungking dispatch.

The Hu Tsung-nan Army of the First War Zone is now entering Kaifeng while the Fu Tso-yi Army advanced into Howo in Inner Mongolia on September 6.

It was also revealed that the Chinese Army entered Hankow on September 10, while the Chinese First Frontier Army under Lu Han advanced into Hanoi, capital of Indo-China, early on the morning of September 11, and established a headquarters.

Meanwhile, it was also reported that the China Central News Agency took over control of the Central Telegraph Agency of the now defunct Nanking Government and commenced news and photograph news services from September 10.

Lo Lands Japanese

Domei

PEKING, September 11.—Major General Lo Wen-ting, Commander of the Peiping Advance Command of the 11th War Zone, had a unofficial meeting with Lieutenant General Hiroshi Nemoto, Japanese Commander-in-Chief in North China, and other Japanese military heads, at the Peking Hotel at 9:30 a.m. Monday.

The Chinese General said peace and order has been maintained in the Peking-Tientsin area due to the endeavors of the Japanese Army and that he was very grateful for it. Making a request to the Japanese Army, General Lo continued, "I want the Japanese Army to take the duty of further maintaining peace until the completion of the Chinese Army's advance."

General Lo, in conclusion, gave a guarantee regarding the safety of the Japanese Army and residents as the formal surrender of the Japanese Army has been accepted.

Leaving Wuhan Area

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 12.—According to a Hankow dispatch, the Japanese Army in the Wuhan area has started withdrawing to the place designated by the Chinese Army, while the Japanese residents have received orders to leave the area and proceed to a district set aside in the former Japanese Settlement.

Singapore Gets New Money

Domei

SINGAPORE, September 11.—Eight tons of money have arrived here to replace the currency issued by the Japanese, it was stated yesterday by Major General Ralph Hone. He said that Singapore banks which had been closed for purposes of survey will reopen shortly and will be supplied with the new currency.

NAZI GESTAPO HEAD HERE BARES PREWAR ACTIVITY

Meisinger Says Embassy Was Not Told in Advance of Pearl Harbor Attack

Domei

YOKOHAMA, September 12.—Josef Albert Meisinger, former Nazi Gestapo chief in Japan, who was recently arrested by the American military authorities in Hakone, in an interview with Associated Press correspondent Russell Brines on September 9 said that the German Embassy in Tokyo had not received advance notice from Japan of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Meisinger who said he was in Japan during the entire Pacific war told Mr. Brines. "Up to Pearl Harbor, we in the (German) Embassy did not know whether we would be interned or joined as Allies" or on the United States.

The Gestapo chief declared that the Japanese had given not advance information of the Pearl Harbor attack to the Germans because they did not trust the then German Ambassador General Eugen Ott. Meisinger stated that Ott was distrusted even by his own military attaches who reported to Berlin in secret codes unknown to Ott.

According to Meisinger, Ott confided Germany's anti-Russian war plans to former Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka while accompanying him to Berlin early in 1941. Mr. Matsuoka subsequently visited Moscow on his journey homeward, and revealed the imminent Nazi attack to the Russians and obtained the Soviet Neutrality Pact with Japan.

Meisinger said Ott was subsequently removed as Ambassador to Japan on protest of the Japanese Government which sent to Berlin a submarine loaded with documents proving certain indiscretions by the Nazi envoy. Subsequently Ott was "exiled" to Peiping where he still remains.

Meisinger asserted that there had been no full exchange of military information between Japan and Germany although Germany did send many technical experts to Japan. He added that the Germans received cargoes of wolfram, tin, rubber and bauxite aboard blockade runners and submarines but several times the Japanese failed to make promised deliveries.

Opening Swiss Legations

Domei

ZURICH, September 11.—The Federal Council of Switzerland has decided to propose to Parliament to open Swiss legations in Denmark, Norway, Uruguay, Mexico, Peru, Australia, Canada, South Africa and China. While the legislation for opening legations in Denmark and Uruguay have already been passed, the others still require Parliamentary approval.

D.E.I. Governor in Britain

Domei

LONDON, September 11.—Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, arrived in Britain on September 8 from Mukden and immediately motored to London. The Governor General who was accompanied by Lieutenant General H. Ter Poorten, Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Forces in the East Indies, at the time of the Japanese invasion was expected to fly to Holland yesterday.

Yokohama-Atsugi Pipeline

Domei

YOKOHAMA, September 11.—The United States Army engineers here just took 27 hours to build a 20-mile pipeline from Yokohama to Atsugi airfield. The new pipeline will supply fuel for the American planes.

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GIANT U.S. FLEET PROPOSED

Measure for Navy of 1,079 Ships Introduced to Congress

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 11.—A giant peacetime U.S. fleet of 1,079 fighting ships, including 18 battleships and [illegible] carriers of various sizes, was proposed in Congress on Monday in a resolution endorsed by the Navy.

The measures were introduced by Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts Democrat and Chairman of the Naval Senate Committee, and Representative, Carl Vinson, Georgia Democrat and Chairman of the House Naval Committee.

They said that these resolutions represent the wishes of the Navy itself, but Congress will investigate "changes" necessary in the structure and organization of the fleet due to the probable emergence of new weapons employing the principles used in constructing robot and atomic bombs.

The prewar U.S. fleet consisted of only 272 fighting vessels, while present strength is 1,308 warships, either commissioned under construction.

The postwar armada would be greater than any other fleet in the world. It would probably equal, if not surpass, the combined navies of other big Powers.

END OF RULING POWER IS URGED FOR NIPPON

William Shirer Calls for Vigorous Cleaning Out to Create Lasting Peace

Domei

NEW YORK, September 11.—William L. Shirer, author of "Berlin Diary," writing in September 9th issue of the New York Herald Tribune called for vigorous cleaning out of the ruling groups in Japan who held the people in bondage and precipitated the war.

Mr. Shirer criticized the United States attitude toward Japan prior to Pearl Harbor on the ground that the treachery of Japanese leaders was not recognized and opposed. However, he added, this condition has changed for better.

He added in part: "The best sign was the excellent statement of James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, last Sunday, emphasizing we would judge any new Japanese Government by its deeds and not its words and promising we would see to it that the Japanese people at last got voice and we in America might as well face up to it.

"There will be no lasting peace with Japan if the old ruling groups are left in their present position of power. It is obvious these families will stop at nothing to preserve their power. It is also obvious that genuine political parties will arise in Japan only if the Allied occupation authorities see to it that they have complete freedom to develop."

Mr. Shirer said there must be a complete break with these powerful groups and military men must recognize this even in face of unforeseen developments inside Japan.

He concluded: "One can only hope that they (military men) will heed the advice of Nathaniel Peffer, Columbia University historian, who argued the other day that there must be a complete break with the past if Japan is to be safe.

"Of course, he said "there will be some trouble and some wreckage. Certain amount of disorder in Japan, he reminds us, however, 'is necessary to Japan's health and world's safety."

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TO

JAPAN PEACE INDUSTRIES START RECONSTRUCTION

Quick Recovery Expected in Wheat, Beer, 'Shoyu,' 'Miso,' Other Food Lines

Since the policy of the Headquarters of the Allied Forces has become known that Japan will be allowed to mobilize her power in the production increase of food and other peace industries related to the livelihood of the people, these peace industries are now beginning to reconstruct their enterprises as quickly as possible. Especially wheat flour milling, beer, "shoyu" or soy and "miso" or bean paste and other food industries will be recovered from the devastation brought about by the war.

The existing conditions of these peace industries are as follows:

The majority of the large factories of such flour-mill firms as Nisshin, Nippon, Nitto and Masuda located in the Keihin, Kyuhanshin and Nagoya districts were seriously damaged. The factories in the mountainous districts which are located in the Gumma, Saitama and Kyushu districts escaped from the devastation tricts escaped from the devastation of war. However, even if these factories in the mountainous districts were operated at their full capacity, their productive power would be by far less than that of the factories in the coastal region.

During the war 60 per cent of the productive power of the milling industry was cut down by the adjustment of the enterprises, and the present production power is 20,000 large barrels as compared with 60,000 large barrels before the war and 10,000 medium barrels as against 15,000. Recovery from the devastation is now being undertaken by employing reserve machineries. However, recovery is considered as difficult for the coming two months. The [illegible] in question. If Australian wheat is imported in large quantities by the Allied Forces a ray of hope will be brought to this branch of the industries in the future.

With regard to the miso industry, this branch of the industries is a hand industry undertaken on a small scale. However, the damage done to this industry during the war was serious in the light of the fact that the majority of the factories were concentrated in cities. However, because of being a simple hand industry its recovery will be easier than for other industries.

The government intends to supply the industry with salt and soya beans, the principal raw materials of the miso industry, with a view to preserving the necessities of life. It is estimated that the amount of the peacetime production, 150,000,000 or 160,000,000 kan, will be maintained. Apprehensions are being felt about the raw materials arising out of the stoppage of Manchurian soya beans and foreign salt.

Serious Raw Material Problem

With regard to the "shoyu" industry, this industry faces a serious raw material question because salt and soya beans are supplied to the miso industry. The internal demand for shoyu can be met by the shoyu in stock but this stock will be exhausted by July next year. Some methods will have to be devised to produce shoyu through substitute raw materials such as aminosan, fish juice, chrysalis and sea weeds.

As regards the milling industry, the flour-mill industry will thrive in the future, because various kinds of wild grasses, fruits, potato runners and starch dregs will be converted into flour in order to alleviate the difficult food situation. Much attention is being arrested in regard to the development of the mill-flour industry.

The damage on the beer industry by air raids has been comparatively slight. The future of the beer industry is not hopeless if Japan is allowed to provide the Allied Forces with beverages.

With regard to the production of sweet cakes, the larger factories were nearly all destroyed by air raids. The recovery of this industry is considered quick since the manufacture of cakes can be undertaken by hand. However, there is no prospect at all as to the means of obtaining sugar. Some materials to substitute sugar will be forced to use in this industry.

Considerable damage was done to the cannery industry. Besides the damage there is a restriction with regard to the use of cans. The reconstruction of this branch of the industries will be much delayed in view of the fact that there is no demand for canned food as articles for export or reserve food.

Lady Announcers Quit

Fifteen women announcers of the Japan Radio Corporation have sent in their resignations to make way for the men whom they replaced during wartime but are now demobilized. Since some programs are better announced by women, especially in peacetime broadcasting, the Japan Radio Corporation is considering whether all resignations should be accepted or not.

Government to Take Nationwide Census Slated November 1

Preparations to take a national census on November 1 are being made by the Government. With the aim to make it simple and speedy incidental investigations as have been hitherto carried out will not be made this time. All assemblies and meetings sponsored by Government organs, both central and prefectural, will be cancelled on this day to effect an accurate census taking. The matter of taking the national census with explanations made by Director Kawashima of the Statistics Bureau was submitted at the vice-governmental meeting on September 10 and decided upon.

HOKKAIDO DEVELOPMENT IS VITAL TASK OF STATE

People Must Be Encouraged to Reclaim and Cultivate Northern Island

The Government will be reminded by the Hokkaido Development Association of the need for a large-scale development of Hokkaido if the ideal of a new Japan is to be made a reality. It will be pointed out by the association that at the call of the Emperor Meiji the Cabinets of the Meiji era made the development of Hokkaido one of their chief objects and profited by the experience of America and other countries in achieving this end.

The Government will be asked to insure that millions of people will be settled in Hokkaido under the policy of rebuilding Japan. The decision to remind the Government was reached at a meeting of the association leaders at the Kojunsha on the Ginza the morning of September 7.

The proceedings started by changing the name of the association under its new policy of settling ordinary people including sufferers from the war disaster in Hokkaido as an aid to the policy of the Government. Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa was recommended for the presidency of the association.

A discussion on ways and means of helping to realize the Government's object of getting the people to be engaged in the cultivation of land followed leading to the decision that the Government should be asked to help the association to realize the project of reclaiming 1,000,000 cho of land in Hokkaido.

The reminder to the Government will read:

"The idea of developing Hokkaido originated in the Emperor Meiji and the Cabinets coming to office during the Meiji era made a point of putting the utmost emphasis on developing that island as a means of meeting the needs of new Japan. Men of great prominence were sent on a mission to get the people to take interest in the development of the island. More than ten experts in matters related to the reclaiming of land were invited from America and other countries to assist in working out details of the plan for the development of the island on a great scale in which both the officials and people evinced keen interest.

"We must now revert to the ways that prevailed in the early years of the Meiji era. We are rendered clear by the Government about the fact that the secret of overcoming postwar problems lies in all the people turning into farmers and setting to work to reclaim land.

"The development of Hokkaido is a task the Government ought to take up above all others under the circumstances and there is the more reason for the Government to be concerned in this work in the Imperial Rescript granted by the Emperor Meiji to personages sent by the Government on a mission to get the people interested in the development of Hokkaido.

The first thing of importance the Government should do to meet postwar conditions is to plan the reclaiming of land in Hokkaido on a scale undreamt of in the Meiji era and to mobilize the best scientific minds in the country to complete the work of settling millions of people in Hokkaido during a period of several years.

"It is hoped the Government will set up in the Cabinet a special organ which will deal exclusively with matters connected with the development of Hokkaido, linking the Government General in Hokkaido directly with the Cabinet, to make it fully engaged with the development of the island, and the standard of its members through the opening of responsible positions in it to civilians with knowledge and experience.

Overseas Broadcast Dropped

All overseas broadcasts in any language including Japanese have been discontinued from Monday, at the request of the Allied Army Headquarters. The English overseas broadcasts have not been conducted since September 4.

BANDING OF SOCIALISTS IN LOWER HOUSE IS SET

One Big Body to Be Formed—To Pursue Policy Based on Welfare of the People

Members of the House of Representatives with leanings toward Socialism and other "Leftist" ideas, whose movements have been closely watched by the public since the change in the current situation, gathered in the Diet building at 1 p.m. on September 6 and exchanged views on the problem of merging various Socialist groups in the House of Representatives and outside.

The upshot of the discussion was the decision that all forces in the Diet upholding the principle of Socialism should answer to the great change that has come about in the political conditions of Japan by combining themselves into one big organization pursuing a policy based on the welfare of the people.

At the meeting were present all 12 members of the House of Representatives upholding Socialist ideas. They were Chozaburo Mizutani, Rikizo Hirano, Kiyoto Kawamata, Suehiro Nishio, Jiichiro Matsumoto, Jotaro Kawakami, Mitsu Kono, Motojiro Sugiyama, Masaichi Maeda, Yosuke Kikuchi, Kiyoomi Taman and Shoichi Miyake.

These men were associated with the now defunct Shakai Taishuto (Social Mass Party), Nominto (Farmers' Party), and Ronoto (Labor-farmer Party). The lines on which the one big organization will be organized are under discussion among these members.

They are inclined to the view that because of the changed political situation, forces which have not been associated with them in political activities in the past should be asked to join the organization and form the main part of its membership.

They held another meeting at the Kuramae Kogyo Kaikan at 3 p.m. on September 7, in order to decide definite plans for the future.

First of all they had to determine the policy they are to follow in getting new forces upholding the principle of Socialism to join the organization when it is brought into being.

A committee to prepare for the merger of groups whose members have Socialist tendencies will be established to decide the declaration, the policy and platform of the organization. This will be followed by an appeal made by the organization to the general public to join it to make the principle of the Social Mass Party prevail in the country.

The proposed organization may be called the Nippon Socialists as the name is favored by the majority of House members who are sponsoring it.

Doshikai Will Disband

The Yokuso Giin Doshikai (Association of Diet Members for Assistance of Imperial Rule) will disband in consequence of the change in the situation that has been brought about by the termination of the war.

The decision on the dissolution of the organization was taken at a meeting held in the Diet building on September 6, following the closing ceremony of the extraordinary Diet session and attended by all members.

Following the meeting the Doshikai issued a statement, saying that after dissolving their group the members would establish an organization called the Reimei Club which will be open to the general public.

This organization, the statement proceeded, will make a close study of the principle on which should be based all measures taken by the Government for the realization of the ideal of a new Japan and for the solution of the urgent problems which are facing the country at the moment.

The members will shortly leave to report what happened at the two-day extraordinary Diet session which was brought to a formal close on September 6 to their constituencies. They will return to the capital in time for the meeting which will be held about September 20 for a discussion of the details of the organization of the political party which they intend to establish at some future date.

Members of both Houses of the Diet as well as men outside the Diet who have definite views on the question of how to make the ideal new Japan a reality will be invited to join the Reimei Club when it is called into being, which will probably be within the month.

6 Doshikai Men Resign

Six men, all of them members of the Yokuso Giin Doshikai, whose dissolution has been resolved upon have resigned from membership of the House of Representatives.

They said in effect in the written resignations which were sent in to the secretariat of the House of Representatives on September 6 that "in face of defeat in the War of Greater East Asia they were suffering from a guilty conscience."

The resigning members are Dr. Masamichi Royama, Masayoshi Morita, Magozaemon Takano, Shinichi Moritani, Yoshijiro Murasawa, and Kenzo Saito. The latter belonged to the Gokoku Doshikai before he joined the Yokuso Giin Doshikai.

2 Orphaned Japanese Boys From Okinawa Enter Odawara With Colonel Winn's Troops

The residents of Odawara were surprised to find two Japanese boys on one of the trucks packed with American troops who advanced into the city under the command of Colonel Winn. It was found out that these two boys had come from Okinawa where they had lost their parents. Colonel Winn, who was greatly touched by the helplessness of these orphans, brought them along with him to Japan. The boys, who have learned to speak English, are great favorites with the American troops under Colonel Winn.

The kind and considerate attitude of Colonel Winn and his men in Odawara is reported to have won the goodwill and cooperation of the Japanese there. On the night of September 8, some Japanese engineers under the guidance of Mr. Doi chief of the engineering section of the municipal office, worked all through the night to lay water-pipes at the Colonel Winns quarters.

Colonel Winn repeatedly expressed his thanks and as a token of his gratitude offered the Japanese cigarettes. After the work was completed, Mr. Doi entered the building to see if everything was alright. Colonel Winn, noticing holes in Mr. Doi's stockings, asked the latter to take them off to have the holes darned by his subordinates. Not knowing what to do, Mr. Doi was greatly embarrassed. Realizing Mr. Doi's embarrassment, Colonel Winn presented the former with a pair of brand new stockings.

On the night when advance units entered Odawara, a certain family reported that their radio set had been seized by some Americans. The Japanese authorities immediately filed a protest with the Allied force. Those who took the radio set were ordered to return it to the owner, and furthermore, they were punished for misconduct. Later, however, it was found that the American soldiers had asked the Japanese to lend them the radio set for a couple of days, but the Japanese, who did not understand English, thought that their set had been unlawfully seized.

Prior to the advance of the American troops into the city, a few American soldiers visited the Odawara police station and asked for "Policeman Kawaguchi." The policemen there could not understand what the Americans wanted, but after gestures and so forth, they learned that the Americans wanted to see Mr. Kawaguchi, the assistant police inspector. When told that Mr. Kawaguchi was having a day-off, they expressed regrets for not being able to see him. One of them was a captain and said that he had come to express his gratitude to Mr. Kawaguchi for the latter's kindness in looking after him on the night of September 5. The American captain wrote down his message on a piece of paper, first expressing his gratitude, and then assuring that he would take every care to prevent misbehavior on the part of the American troops.

GOLD MINING INDUSTRY VITAL TO POSTWAR JAPAN

Past History, Present Condition, Prospects for Rehabilitation Surveyed

(Continued From Yesterday)

(4) People working in gold mines, especially the miners as such, had special ability and experience. Therefore, it was necessary to shift them systematically and collectively and utilize them at other important mines where they were more urgently needed.

(5) In the gold producing centers, the prices of land and buildings were based on special economic conditions depending on the gold mines. Once the mines were closed, the existing values could not but fall down sharply.

(6) As to the towns and villages in the gold producing centers, they had to a great extent depended on the gold mines for important income sources as tax revenues, contributions, establishment and use of public utilities, etc. The closing down of the gold mines was bound to have a fatal effect on the existence of those towns or villages.

Chief Problems Solved

The chief problems which had to be solved in enforcing the adjustment were the following:

(1) To what extent should compensation be made for capital, equipment, and other assets used for mining purposes, in the gold mines put out of action—in other words, the problem of valuation and compensation of the gold mines.

(2) How could the employes and laborers occupied in the closed gold mines be efficiently, properly, and, moreover, swiftly shifted collectively to other important mines—in other words, the problem of allocation and distribution of labor.

(3) How should the surplus in capital and equipment, set free through the closing down of gold mines, be shifted to, and utilized in, other important mines.

As to the first problem, of compensation for the closed mines at the expense of the National Treasury. The following method was taken: Under orders from the Government, the Imperial Mining Development Company, Limited, was made to take over the mining districts, grounds, buildings, equipment, and other assets used for the mining purposes, of the gold mines in question. Compensation was made on this basis. Concerning the standard of value for the compensation, the decision was made by a mining evaluation committee. To the Imperial Mining Development Company, Limited, order to take over those mines was issued by the Government. As to the financial measures involved, moreover, all necessary measures were taken by the Finance Ministry.

Concerning the second problem, that of shifting the laborers, the Government gave consideration to the great importance of shifting the employes and of the payments made to them, in connection with the ensuing adjustment of other enterprises planned by the Government. Therefore, precise investigations were carried out by the Ministry, and the Mining Control Association, in view of the prevailing labor supply situation and for the purpose of utilizing the technical facilities, and the experience of the laborers. Plans for their shifting were made, and decided upon, on that basis. Accordingly, all necessary steps were taken with due consideration given to the opinions of those engaged in the gold mining enterprises, and after full mutual consultations and liaison between the gold mines to be closed down and the mines newly to receive the laborers.

The third problem, of shifting and utilizing the equipment and material set free through the closing of gold mines, was solved in the following way: Investigations were made concerning the equipment and material available in each of the closed mines, and at the same time the important mines in various parts of the country were asked to state their requirements. Figures received from both sides were checked against one another, and thus the shifting and utilization, were carried out without a hitch.

The number of gold mines suspending operations was six, while those abandoned altogether were as many as 300. These figures refer to the number of mines which were subject to compensation. The shifting of the personnel affected, amounting to 25,000 persons, was carried out smoothly, as was the ensuing redistribution of equipment and materials.

American Pictures Will Be Imported And Screened Soon

A large number of American motion pictures will soon be imported and screened as a result of talks between the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the MacArthur Headquarters and the Board of Information. What kind of pictures will be imported first is not known yet, but, at present, pictures with superimposed titles and dialogues in Japanese are being produced in America. Nine of these will be ready this month, six in October and three in November. One is reported to have been completed already. Besides these, the American motion picture companies are said to have set aside 45 pictures to be sent to Japan.

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KARAFUTO SAID ORDERLY SINCE SIGNING OF TRUCE

Navigation to Hokkaido Not Resumed Pending Approval Of Soviet Forces

Although the disruption of communications between Karafuto and Hokkaido since August 24 has caused anxiety among the people, it is now learned that peace has been restored to the islanders of Karafuto after the conclusion of truce with the Soviet forces on August 25, according to a recent report from Karafuto.

The report reveals that railways are running on schedule, though workers are not allowed to return to their work in the southern part. Also, the Supreme Commander issued orders requesting the highest efficiency in production work. In regard to this, the Karafuto Government has established a Production Assurance Committee and is considering a plan to accelerate postwar industries.

Generally, the residents desire to remain in the area aside from the refugees in Maoka and Esutori, most of those who took refuge in Toyohara and Otomari from Ochiai, Shiraho and Chiri have returned to their former occupation.

The Communications Ministry has asked the Allies for permission to resume navigation between Wakkanai and Otomari, which has been stopped since August 24. Although this permission has been received, on condition that the ships used have definite markings, due to disruption of communications with the Russian troops in Karafuto, navigation is still disrupted. On this point, the Hokkaido Government is anticipating quick negotiations between the Central Government and the Soviet troops on the spot, so that navigation may be resumed as soon as possible.

Furthermore, the number of women refugees that came to Hokkaido before the disruption of navigation reached 75,000 persons, of whom 30,000 crossed the Tsugaru Strait to Honshiu. Another 45,000 persons are still in Hokkaido, but most of them, having left Karafuto with only the clothes which they wore, are suffering from lack of daily necessities.

NO DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS

Those Japanese who are visited by officers or men of the Allied Forces and asked for the loan of a house or an automobile, are advised by the Liaison Office to refuse such requests, by showing a piece of paper on which it is written that direct negotiations should not be made and that all negotiations are to be made through the Liaison Office. This note should read:

"To the Allied Forces: In accordance with the order of the Headquarters for the Allied Forces, no direct negotiations as to buildings, dwellings, automobiles, and others, are allowed. All negotiations for such facilities should be made through the Liaison Office."

Obituary

Dr. Shigeru Matsui, member of the House of Peers, passed away from illness at the advanced age of 80 at his Nishitama home, Tokyo Metropolis, on September 9. The late Dr. Matsui was authority on police administration.

PRESS COMMENTS

REFORM OF OFFICIAL SYSTEM

TOKYO SHIMBUN (Evening Edition), September 11.—We had frequently emphasized in this editorial column the need for a fundamental renovation of the official system, already during wartime. Today, after the termination of the war, we regret that we have to re-emphasize this point.

That the officials, as officials of the State, have to be loyal; about this point there can be no difference during wartime as well as after the war. However, it is obvious that a great reform is required not only regarding the appointment of officials, but fundamentally and throughout with regard to their attitude in the discharge of their duties.

As to their qualities, the officials in our country belong to the superior stratum of our people. But once those superior persons are taken into service through the framework of the Regulations concerning civil appointments and thus incorporated into the structure of officialdom, they have to be considered as typical representatives of such qualities as spiritlessness, retrogression, passiveness and a safety-first principle. They have to be regarded as the representatives of such evils as the undue insistence on the jurisdiction, and the shifting on of another or equivocation of responsibilities.

It is not that people among the official circles altogether failed to lend an ear to such criticism from outside. But no matter how strong this criticism from outside had grown, and no matter how often Prime Minister after Prime Minister repeated their instructions to the officials, it proved impossible to correct and improve the officialdom in accordance with the requirements of the nation.

What does this fact mean? It shows that it is impossible to improve and renovate officialdom as a whole unless a thoroughgoing renovation and reform of the official system itself is enforced. The responsibility for the defeat must be borne by the entire nation; but it goes without saying that the responsibility to be shouldered by the officials is especially heavy.

If the officials were to be in charge only of home affairs and home administration, perhaps we could still be satisfied with the official system of the present. However, now our officials are placed in a position where they have to discuss and handle all sorts of matters with the representatives of the Allied Nations. In this sense, the official system must undergo criticism and reform from a new angle.

It is reported that the postwar Liaison Bureau is being reformed. The chief reasons are the facts that the said office is under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office, and that its personnel is composed only of Foreign Office officials. The importance of the postwar liaison work hardly needs to be mentioned. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that the persons engaged in this work include authorities from all fields in our country. However, now all the officials of this important Bureau are from one single source; and it is being said that under a so-called adviser system, authorities from private circles are to be gathered and to be made to negotiate directly with representatives of the Allied Nations in accordance with requirements. This state of affairs requires a thoroughgoing re-examination. Even at this juncture it is still being proposed that the officials will be in charge of matters and would utilize private persons as mere advisers. What else could be said, but that the disease of officialdom is getting chronic beyond hope of recovery?

Even considering matters merely from the viewpoint of the business efficiency displayed on the part of the Allied Nations, a thoroughgoing reform of officialdom at this juncture is necessary.

Osaka Mayor Named

Approval has been granted of the appointment of first Deputy Mayor Koji Nakai as Mayor of Osaka under date of September 8 and due notification was made to the city of Osaka from the Home Ministry on September 10.

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Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

GOVERNESS of any nationality wanted for high American officer's family, apply to the First Division of Central Liaison Office.

Situation Wanted

COOK, man, with many years' experience, seeks position. Has good references. Eijiro Kobayashi care Taibanso, 22 Minami Sensoku-cho, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED interpreter, many years in various lines of business in America and Japan, seeks position with Americans.
Apply Box 240, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGNER, knowing several languages seeks position.
Apply Box 234, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Lost

IN Karuizawa, August 31st, from motor truck between Mikasa and Mampei Hotel lost a parcel containing record player and small rug. Finder is kindly requested to communicate with N. Sakai, 6 Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Miscellaneous

WILL repair rugs, curtains, drapery and table cloths. H. T. Mutsumiya, Sanwa Building, Ginza Yonchome. Phone: Kyobashi (56) 1770.

For Sale

DINING, living, bedroom furniture, clothes, shoes, gramophone, cabinets, etc. in Karuizawa. Box No. 233, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SIX bottles of French Vermouth for immediate sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 235, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NEW Longine wrist watches, gents and ladies; Underwood typewriter, 10" carriage, in perfect condition.
Apply Box 233, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition for immediate sale.
Apply Box 230, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC refrigerator, either Japanese or foreign make, large or medium size, but must be in perfect condition.
Apply Box 229, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HEMP-SEEDS (Asanomi) urgently. Willing to pay a good price, or in exchange for foodstuff or clothing. W. H. Wobker, Uchida Besso, Gora, Hakone.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric fans, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: 1:30-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho [illegible]-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano, any Japanese make, must be in perfect condition. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 221, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy by private party kimono, dark ground, gay pattern. Also haori, brocade obi, etc. Reply immediately stating price, age, etc.
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Instruction

ENGLISH speaking gentleman, wishes to teach Japanese language to foreigner at their home from 6 p.m. at free of charge, or exchange instruction.
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The Pacific Era

With the dramatic signing of formal surrender the war has ended; and with that historic termination the world and mankind is now ready to enter into a new era. It will in all probability see the development of the resources of Southern Asia, the rise of China as a real world power, the move of American social and cultural centers west and of Soviet centers east, the growth of Australia to maturity, the gradual stagnation and decline of European affairs into a relative unimportance—in short, a gigantic movement of the very center of modern civilization into the Pacific. With the Hawaiian Islands as the hub, intricate sea and air lanes will cobweb the vast ocean. In the history of human development it will very likely be called the Pacific Era.

Looking backwards over the road he has come, Man has seen the Atlantic Era, and before that the Mediterranean Era, and even before that, the Era of the Tigris-Euphrates. We are still in the Atlantic Era; but the present may be an interim of transition. The great war just ended succeeded in shifting the stage of world affairs into the Pacific for the first time in "a big way." Comparatively, the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese tussles were but mere preliminaries. This does not mean that wars alone are to mark the steps by which that movement will materialize, for science has already decreed in the war just ended that a future conflict between nations will be the penultimate to total human extinction. Rather, it will be socio-political and moral milestones that will mark progress in the Pacific Era.

The Atlantic Era, counting but half a millenium from the 15th century to the present, is an extremely short one as compared to the four and five milleniums of its predecessors. But it was characterized by great experiments in political thought, world-shaking revolutions, tremendous wars, startling inventions, wonderful inroads into the purely scientific—a brilliant leap forward that far outshines anything before it.

There is no forecasting how long the Pacific Era will last, or what will come after it. Will mankind finally attain completion in its political, social, religious and cultural experiments? No one knows. Of one thing we may be assured, however. The present interim indicates that there is a definite trend from the purely political to the socio-political. As science brings man closer and even closer to his brother man, as the world gets smaller and smaller and increases at awesome speed the possibility of the sophisticated white man having to rub shoulders intimately with the half-naked "savage," as the pressure of moral taboos prevents with increasing efficacy one man from trying to exterminate another, man begins to transcend more and more the animal in his nature; and slowly the ideals that are possible between man and man become likewise possible between state and state. The eternal problems of population and the distribution of earthly wealth, both material and spiritual, may stand a chance of solution. The Atlantic Era has been the golden age of the Economic Man; it is hoped that the Pacific Era holds the promise of his perfection into the Moral Man.

This, then, is the issue. Are the nations bordering upon this great watery stage of the future prepared to face and to tackle it; and how are they to do it? Shall we prove, after all, unequal to the task and keep stumbling on, repeating with ignorant frequency the age-old errors despite the lessons of the past? Will the highest degree of scientific might continue to remain the criterion of a superior civilization?

This is not the place for an academic treatise on a problem of this magnitude, but it is more than meet that we who live on shores washed by the waves of the Pacific should give it its due share of consideration. Above everything else it will be upon a systematized moral education, whatever form it may take in actual application, that this future will depend. There must, of course, be further experimentation. Then there must be a universal cooperation and the realization of the responsibilities and duties which attach, at the present instance, upon both victors and vanquished.

For the victors it is essential that there must be a conscientious avoidance of economic throttling. A deep sincerity must mark every move and action. In the world in its present condition, it is certainly not the estate of the defeated to stipulate the terms of his own administration, and these statements are made only upon the hypothesis that the final judgment rests with the Highest. It is for the victor to name his terms as he pleases; but it is the demand of the issue aforementioned that such terms do not transgress upon the destined course of human ideologies.

To eat his humble pie, and to wait upon every whim of his victor is the lot of the vanquished. It is Japan's duty today to cooperate, without a murmur of protest, as best her impoverished and neutralized condition will permit her. It is gratifying to note that Japan is already well on the road to cooperate rectification, the more so in view of the unusual pride which is a national characteristic, and the unprecedented humiliation which the present defeat has forced upon her. It is imperative upon Japan that she should apply herself to an industrious study of the problems which face her, unselfishly and always in view of her relation to the rest of the world. She should place especial emphasis upon her cultural development, for it is in this respect that she will be more than able to vie with the other countries of the world on a par with the most influential powers. Specifically, this is the role destined upon Japan to play in the coming Pacific Era.

Finally, it is for both victors and vanquished to exercise the most sedulous care in avoiding the dangers which will arise in the vast program of readjustment, rehabilitation and reconstruction based upon this attainment of the end of human development. Enforced migration, for instance, of large numbers of people into regions already congested, the enslavement of the individual to an unthinking and robot-like mode of life, the loss through universal standardization of initiative in imagination, sense of beauty, and the like—these may be some of the dangers. Whether it shall turn out that in truth the Pacific Era had held the key to consummation in all experiments, political, social and otherwise, or whether it shall be merely a prolongation on the Atlantic Era must, of course, depend upon the minds of the men of the period. If through the minds of these men science succeeds in creating a Utopia in which man may be absolutely secure from the instabilities which jeopardized his past existence, then the mission of science would be done, the advent of the Moral Man would finally be heralded, and the vital force that moves all men and gives them the true satisfaction of life will return to the original and unchanging, for the final satisfaction is essentially a spiritual one.

Good Enough Reason

A number of gentlemen were engaged in a poker game.

Noticing another gentleman standing nearby, they asked him if he would like to take part.

"No," he said solemnly. "There are seven reasons why I never play poker. The first reason is, I haven't got any money—"

And the players, resuming their game, cried out with one voice:

"Never mind the other six!"

Impatience

He was getting impatient with his sweetheart and said: "How is our romance going to end?"

"Why, "she answered, apprehensively, why did you go and bring that up? You don't want to skip to the last chapter yet, do you?"

Right You Are

Mrs. Youngbride (tearfully): "By the way you treat me, any one would think that I'm nothing but the cook in this family."

Hubby: "Not after the first meal, they wouldn't."

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Economic Reconstruction and Resettlement of Population

II

"The question of making a peace treaty with Italy will come before the Council of Foreign Ministers when they meet in London next month. It was the desire of His Majesty's Government that a treaty should be made on fair terms and that the people of Italy should be given a chance to revise their life on the basis of Liberty."

He did not think it wise to pursue a policy of revenge.

"The policy of Fascism under which the Italian people were oppressed for 20 years was now repudiated by the Italian people. We had no intention of approaching the problem of Italy as if Mussolini and his policy still existed. Rather we intended to proceed on the assumption that the country would be re-established on the basis of free elections and parliamentary government." To that end, he had indicated that it would facilitate matters if elections to constitutent assembly in that country should be also held at the earliest possible moment and if practicable this autumn.

He was engaged in the task of reviewing the whole of our policy in relation to France, with which great country he was most anxious we should always be on the best of terms. But he was not in a position at the moment to make any detailed statement. That must await talks which he was proposing to hold with the French Government in order to try to clear away the points of difficulty and try to arrive at a clearer and closer understanding so that both could contribute not only to the economy but stability of Europe as a whole.

"It was clear from all reports received that Belgium had made a very great headway. Her output affected to be improving and many of the difficulties caused by the disruption of the war had already been overcome.

"Equally, we welcomed the deliverance of Holland. We were conscious of the damage penetrated by the enemy in the Netherlands but from talks I had had it was clear that our Dutch friends were doing their best to make good the ravages of the war.

"With regard to Norway the task of reconstruction had begun. With Denmark we had signed a financial agreement and as a result I am looking forward to the full resumption of trade.

"The opening of the Baltic had permitted the resumption of trade with Sweden. In the case of Finland, His Majesty's Government had invited the Finnish Government to appoint a political representative here with a personal rank of a minister and to regard the British political representative in Finland as having a personal rank of a minister.

"For constitutional reasons that was as far as we could go at the moment until the peace treaty was made.

The Polish Problem

"One of the greatest problems which still faced us was that of Poland. There was some feeling about the extent of territory which had been included in the Polish one. The question of the actual future area of Poland must be settled at the peace table."

He admitted personally that he is always taking the view expressed by Churchill of the danger of the Poles coming too far west.

At Potsdam he found that there was a kind of a vacuum from which the Germans had been driven out between eastern and western Niesse and the administration of the zone had been largely handed over to the Poles.

They came to the conclusion at at the end of their discussions with the United States, and the Soviet and Polish Governments that there was no escaping acres adopted so that the economy of the region might be restored and be able to make its full contribution as soon as possible to provisioning devatated Europe.

The question where the final delimitation of frontiers would rest would depend to a very large extent on what the population was that returned to Poland.

There had been an agreement, at least, by inference that the Poles should go to Oder and Eastern Niesse. The population of the territories to the west of that river on the prewar basis amounted to little over three million, most of whom were said to have already gone.

On the other hand, there were four million Poles in the territory that had been ceded to Russia. Would they return to Poland or would they remain in Russia?

It all depended on what happened. It would not be right of the House to ask him to judge what would happen until he could see. There were Polish troops and civilians in Western Europe. Thousands of Poles were outside of Poland, either in service or working. The number of Poles in Montgomery's zone alone was 550,000 to be repatriated.

Churchill and Bevin were aware of the difficulty to get clear understanding on the future government and administration of Poland. It was with this knowledge and these considerations in mind that the Prime Minister and he met the representatives of the Polish Government on three occasions at Potsdam.

They pursued the question of Poles returning and settling in new Poland and they were assured that all Poles returning would be accorded personal rights and rights of property on the same basis as the Polish citizens. They were assured that the elections would be free, secret, and conducted in accordance with the 1921 constitution and that it was hoped to hold them as soon as possible and not later than early 1946. They were assured that religion was free in Poland and would remain so.

They also asked for the right of entry for the press of the world and for the sending out of uncensored news and that too was accepted.

They came to arrangement for the establishment of reciprocal air services between London and Warsaw to serve British and Polish official needs and that service had now begun. He indicated to the Polish representatives at Potsdam that the British people desired friendship with the Polish people and nothing could prevent that friendship except the failure to give effect to the assurances which the Polish representatives had given. They would expect in particular that principal Polish Democratic Parties should be allowed to take part in elections with full liberty and that freedom of speech and impartial justice should be guaranteed to all Polish citizens.

He inquired of Stalin whether the Soviet troops were to be withdrawn and he was assured that they would be with the exception of a small number required to maintain communications necessary for the Soviet troops in Germany.

That was not unreasonable. Here was also the question of prisoners and secret police in Poland. That still needed to be cleared up. But with these assurances he would urge the Poles overseas, both military and civilian to go back to their country and assume their responsibilities in building new Poland.

Decision Rests on the Spanish

A good deal has been said about Spanish question. Briefly, His Majesty's Government's view was that the regime in Spain was a question for the Spanish people to decide. He could not go farther than the declaration issued at the Berlin Conference. That made it plain that while they had no desire permanently to penalize the Spanish people they could not admit Spain unless she accepted their basic principle such as the right of the people to freely choose their own form of Government.

He believed that intervention by foreign powers in internal affairs of Spain would have the opposite effect to that desired and would probably strengthen Franco's position.

It was obvious from what he said that they would take a favorable view if steps were taken by the Spanish people to change their regime but His Majesty's Government was not prepared to take any step which would promote or encourage a civil war in that country. In that he knew he was voicing the views not only of himself but of many ardent Spanish republicans.

"Regarding Persia, the view of His Majesty's Government was that her territory should be returned as soon as the Allied purpose was accomplished. It was not the policy of His Majesty's Government to take advantage of the facilities given by agreement other than for the purpose for which they were given. Neither he believed, was it the policy of our Allies."

He was sure that it was the desire of everyone in Britain to see China strong, united, and prosperous. His Majesty's Government welcomed China to her place in the World Organization and the Council of Nations. One could not forget also the enormous task undertaken, by the United States.

"His Majesty's Government would assure all British subjects liberated in the Far East of their watchful care of their interests and in recreation of their industry and restoration of their normal life.

"In Hongkong, steps had been taken to receive the surrender of the Japanese. In an agreement with our Chinese and American allies, our territory would be returned to us.

"His Majesty's Government acknowledged the help received from the resistance movement in Siam which, if it had not taken over to action, had acted upon instructions given by Britain.

"His Majesty's Government had now learned that the regent of Siam issued on August 16 a proclamation denouncing the declaration of war on Britain as null and void and declaring the readiness of Siam to make restitution and to cooperate with the United Nations.

"The Proclamation, when received, will be carefully studied. Siam's association with the Japanese inevitably left many practical questions for settlement. Those would be examined and our attitude towards the world will depend in the way in which the Siamese meet the requirements of our troops which are about to enter the country, the extent to which they made restitution for injury and loss caused to the British and Allied interests and the extent of their contribution to the restoration of peace, good order and economic rehabilitation."

On the question of our prisoners of war in the Far East, as assured the House that the Government would give highest priority to bring them back to their homes and take every step at their disposal to secure proper treatment for those who suffered so much in that area.

Recalling Hitler's attack on Russia he spoke of the heroic defense of the Red Army. Victories of the Red Army had an outstanding factor in the deliverance of Europe from Nazi tyranny. In referring to the marvellous partnership with the United States, he said, "we will never forget the dark days of 1940 and the leadership of Roosevelt."

"We shall have our differences and difficulties but in the interests of future generations we must over come them. Our own part was that of which we could be justly proud. It could be fairly said that we held fort and preserved the soul of man kind. Our policy now must be worthy of our people."

(End)

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Some Time Will Be Required To Restore it

With the termination of the war, the textile industry, which had been relegated to a non-essential status during the hostilities, is now striving to recover its lost position. However, it will require some time before the industry's production setup can again be put into shape. But, there is no room for doubt that the textile industry will head the list of postwar industries as it is clear that the war reparations will be in commodities and not in money.

Particularly, the revival of the sericulture industry, whose resources are available within the country, is expected. It is hoped that this industry will assume an important position in the basic economy of new Japan, especially in the field of exports.

The view prevalent among silk industrialists is that instead of exporting raw silk as was done before the war, it should be processed and exported as finished products to take the form of reparations commodities. In this connection, the views of Mr. Keiji Ishihara, managing director of the Gumma Prefecture Textile Manufacturers' Control Association, regarding the plans being considered for the Kiryu district, the chief textile producing center in Japan, are worthy of note.

"Although the export of silk textiles as reparations commodities is expected, what are the facilities for the manufacture of silk at present?" he was asked. He answered:

"A little over 30 per cent of the textile looms was commandeered under the Metals Collection Regulations which came into effect from the early part of 1942. Therefore, if the production hereafter should take on a sudden increase, considerable difficulty would be encountered. I believe, however, that if the remaining 70 per cent were to be operated at full capacity, then something could be done.

"Again, in comparison with Fukui, a rayon producing center, which suffered from the ravages of the war, the equipment of the silk textile producing areas such as Kanazawa, Kiryu, Kyoto, and others remained practically intact. Therefore, as soon as the quantity required for reparations can be ascertained, the remaining 70 per cent of the looms should be put into operations under a given plan and efforts made to meet the reparations."

Mr. Ishihara was then asked what sort of silk textiles were being exported to America before the war. He answered:

"From the Kiryu district glossed silk and spun crepe satin were being exported. The total silk exports of all categories up to 1941 exceeded those of the Kanazawa district and topped the list of the whole country. The highest production record was in 1939 when 828,000 rolls were produced. Those articles include habutae, glossed silk, crepe silk, Fuji silk, pongee, etc., which were manufactured in Kanazawa, Fukui and Kyoto.

"The total amount of silk exported from 1918 up to 1928 exceeded ¥100,000,000, but in 1929 it reached ¥140,000,000, the highest figure ever attained. Since then, however, exports dropped so suddenly that they barely managed to maintain the ¥43,000,000 level.

"Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, exports of silk were suspended. Unless the American public's taste for silk goods has changed, I believe that silk textiles can be exported in great quantities to America."

Mr. Ishihara was then asked if there would be a deterioration in technical skill, and if so, what measures would be taken to cope with the situation.

"This is a vital problem," he admitted. "But practically every one engaged in the silk business was forced to shift to other occupations on account of the liquidation of the silk industry. However, there are still some remaining in the business who are engaged in supplying the domestic needs. A sudden development of skill may not be expected, but in order to expand the export trade on a practical basis, it would do well to employ those who had been engaged in manufacturing broad silk prior to the war. After discovering these men, they should be given preference and due consideration given to their experience and skill.

"It is also essential that local control guilds should study the new manufacturing techniques and be fully prepared to meet the situation. In this connection, it becomes necessary to revive the silk textile export inspection organ which was inaugurated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry before the war. It is natural that a powerful state-managed inspection organ be established in order to enhance the quality of the finished products."

Finally, Mr. Ishihara was asked whether the existing textile control setup is sufficient to meet the new situation. He declared:

"It is now time to re-examine the textile control organizations fundamentally. The existing organs were established after exports had been suspended, so they cannot fit into the scheme of meeting the war reparations. The civilian quarters, from top to bottom, should, through their creative ability and ingenuity, go forward under a collective body. As soon as the details of the reparations are definitely made clear, the silk exporters' organization can be established and a start made toward a bright future."

U.S. Press Comments

The New York Herald Tribune on September 3 termed Japan "a dangerous anachronism" and said in administering Japan, the Allies must regard that country as in the primary school of self-government.

"She must be wholly disarmed and kept in that condition until she has attained maturity. And in the meanwhile, her lessons in government must be couched in terms of one syllable and driven home with discipline."

The New York Times on September 3 declared that the first necessity is "to make certain that neither Germany nor Japan will ever again be able to embark on careers of conquest or throw the world into war. But military disarmament is not enough. Far more important and far harder to accomplish is the spiritual disarmament of the people to make them want peace instead of war."

The Washington Star on September 2 prophesied "years have to pass before Germany and Japan will cease being heavy responsibilities."

The Washington Post on September 3 declared that the Japanese "bloodthirsty militarists will be punished for their crimes and when all sources of military power available to the war lords have been destroyed, freedom of expression and of action will be restored to Japan."

Warning that the Allies in Japan "are not dealing merely with individual war criminals" but must deal with national psychology the Chicago Daily News on September 1 said the Japanese "must not be punished in the sense of visiting revenge. Motives as in all criminology should be just for the reformation and protection of society."

Great Statesmanship Manifested

Statesmanship of a world stature was manifested in the surrender formalities both in Tokyo Bay and the White House, the Washington Post said in an editorial today. Commending the spirit of rededication, the absence of either arrogance or rancor, the editorial continued in part.

Thankfulness mingled with a surging hope for the future must have flooded the heart of every American who listened to the surrender ceremonies aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay. In that historic hour, our last enemy formally signed the pledge to purge itself of the bestial militarism that has been kept up in all areas of Asia.

Statesmanship was evident in the White House when President Truman declared, "grant that in our hour of pride, we may not forget the hard tasks that are still before us. "It was evident at the State Department where Secretary of State James Byrnes envisaged the psychological offensive to induce our former enemies to want peace.

The sense of dedication to the great unfinished assignment rose to seldom attained heights in the remarks of General Douglas MacArthur as the Supreme Allied Commander. The General who had tasted the gall of defeat at Bataan and who is painfully aware of the cost in lives of his return from Australia to Manila and then to Tokyo, might have spoken in terms of revenge. His temptation to do so would certainly not have been minimized by the Japanese atrocities that the occupation of the enemys homeland is disclosing. But MacArthur had the vision to look to a new day and a better world.

He issued stern orders for the demilitrization of Japan and promised the people of that unhappy land justice and tolerance. Bloodthirsty militarists will be punished for their crimes and when sources of military power available to the warlords have been destroyed, freedom of expression and of action will be restored to Japan.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Early History of Parties and Statesmen Told

VI

The general election of February 20 was carried out amidst the apparent apathy of the people because their attention was absorbed by the Manchurian problem and the events in Shanghai which seemed to be impelling the nation toward international discord, with war as a final outcome. But the result was that the Seiyukai, the government party, piled up the grand majority of 304 while the Minseito dwindled to 146.

The Seiyukai Cabinet, which had gained the absolute majority in the House of Representatives, was to call an extraordinary session of the Diet in March to decide upon the emergency military expenses.

The May 15 Affair

In the meantime, the new State of Manchoukuo was born, and the activities of international diplomacy helped to solve the complications in Shanghai, warfare there being terminated by mutual agreement. But Japan's international relations became strained and the world's attitude toward Japan became increasingly unfavorable, which reacted badly on the Inukai Government. The financial condition held out little hope for the business world, and the Government was unable to make any positive plans for the present and future of the public welfare. On the other hand, the general social and political unrest, and the discredit brought on parliamentary government helped the rapid growth of national socialistic thought in the minds of the people, and the organization of various Fascist associations among the hot-heads, both young and old. The repeated assassinations disturbed the public mind to the last extreme, and alarming rumors spread from the metropolis to the remotest parts of the Empire. The veteran statesman Inukai, the Premier, was eager to protect parliamentarism by making a thorough improvement of the political parties and realising an even distribution of political benefits among the people in general instead of a partial accumulation of it in the hands of privileged classes. But the younger elements of the nation were too hasty-tempered to place reliance in his words and idealism, and on the evening of May 15, 1932, a dozen young cadets and officers of the Imperial Army and Navy armed with pistols broke into his official residence at Nagata-cho, Tokyo, and finding him in his Japanese sitting room pointed their weapons at him. "Wait a moment," said Inukai quietly. "Let us talk things over and you will understand my ideas." But without answering a word they fired, and the Premier fell. At the same time another band of young farmers attacked the transformer stations in the suburbs with intent to throw the city ino darkness, but they were caught before they could carry it out.

The Saito Cabinet

Consequently the Cabinet, having lost its head, immediately tendered its resignation to the Throne. Saionji recommended Viscount Saito to the Throne after a thorough consultation with such experienced statesmen as might well be called vice-Genro. The Saito Cabinet was composed of five bureaucrats, three representatives of the House of Peers, three Seiyukai members, and two Minseito members, so that it was called a "National Cabinet."

At its second extraordinary session in 1932, the Imperial Diet passed the most important resolutions on the relief of the financial hardship of farmers and the recognition of the new state Manchoukuo. The latter was carried out in spite of obstacles, visible or otherwise, and to carry out the former decision a vast amount of money was needed in order to give substantial aid to the hard-stricken farmers, with their debt of ¥4,000,000,000.

The 64th Session of the Diet

The 64th session of the Imperial Diet was convened on December 24, 1932, with the following line-up in the Houses:

House of Peers:
(Number of members, 402, vacancies 4)

Imperial Princes	18
Kenkyukai	148
Koseikai	69
Dowakai	41
Koyu Club	40
Koyokai	34
Doseikai	15
Independents	37

House of Representatives:
(Number of members, 456, vacancies 7)

Seiyukai	298
Minseito	116
Kokumin-Domei	32
Proletarian Parties, etc.	13

This session closed on March 25, 1933. It was a peaceful or rather monotonous one, and passed the budget of over ¥2,300,000,000 without a single cut and 51 of the 53 bills proposed by the Government and 7 of the 97 bills proposed by the members of the Diet. Among those passed, there were such important laws as the Farm-Village Debt Re-adjustment Law, a law for the relief of the people of Tohoku district who had suffered from earthquake and tidal waves, the Child Ill-treatment Prevention Law, the Juvenile Protection Law, and the revision of the Iron-manufacture Promotion Law which meant the union of all the largest iron-manufacturing works.

Political Movement of the Proletariat

There were frequent outbreaks of rice riots in the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate. But the samurai class was above the farmers and artisans, who had neither political power nor military force.

Labor Movement Takes Shape

When modern commerce and industry were introduced to Japan in the Meiji Era and capitalism began to have sway over the working people, labor movements became active as a matter of course.

On the 1st of December, 1897, the Iron Workers' Union was organized in Tokyo with over one thousand members, and this was the first trade union in Japan.

Public Peace Police Law

In 1900 the Imperial Diet passed a bill and enacted it into a law. The law was entitled the Public Peace Law. It proved to be the death knell to all phases of the labor movement, preventing the working classes from organizing themselves into unions. The law practically prohibited the industrial working classes as well as the tenant farmers from agitating in their own interests and against the employers and land-owners. And later the law was interpreted to mean that all labor movements were a crime.

In 1901, a socialist party was organised which was called the Social Democratic Party, the original members being S. Kotoku, I. Abe, N. Kinoshita, K. Kawakami, K. Nishikawa, and S. Katayama. It was soon suppressed by the authorities and transformed into a non-political organization, namely, the Socialist Association.

Marxism Introduced

It was in 1903 that the socialist theory of Marxism was first introduced to the Japanese radicals, and the theory soon attracted large numbers of students. In 1906, the Socialist Party was organized for the second time, and on February 17, 1907, the first anniversary meeting of the party was held in Tokyo. The resolution at the meeting announced the aims of the party as follows: a radical and fundamental change of the existing society, universal suffrage, anti-militarism and anti-religion. Later the socialists began conflicts and were divided over the question of socialist tactics into two groups, i.e. Marxists and direct actionists. Secret activities of radical socialists and stern suppression of the same by the Government developed more and more desperate tactics on both sides, and the Government finally came by a chance to destroy the entire socialist movement in the bud. They instituted the famous anarchist trial in 1911, in which Kotoku and twenty-three others were condemned as traitors, and he with eleven others suffered the death penalty.

Marxist propaganda and leadership of strikes and even anarchists' movement did not cease with the trial and execution of Kotoku and his comrades. One of the most conspicuous events in the annals of their movement was the death of S. Osugi and his colleague at the hands of the reactionaries in the midst of the Great Earthquake commotion in Tokyo in 1923.

But it must be said that Japanese social movement entered upon a new phase by the stimulus from the Russian Revolution in 1917 and its later development.

The Labor-Farmer Party

The suppression of the Nippon Socialist Party in 1907 and the stern policy of the Government against socialist movements made the Japanese proletariat suffer and grope in the dark for the next decade.

In June, 1924, a society was established for the study of politics to prepare for the organization of a proletarian party. And by the proposal of the Japan Farmers' Union the first national proletarian party was organised on October 1, 1925, and it was called the Farmer-Labor Party. But this party met the Government's order of suppression on the very day of its organization because of its communistic elements. Thereupon, the left-wing elements were expelled and the right-wing elements, namely, the Japan Federation of Labor, were added, and in March, 1926, the Labor-Farmer Party was formed, with Mr. Motojiro Sugiyama as its president.

Schism in Proletarian Parties

The Labor-Farmer Party soon became a nest of quarrelling cliques, and the question of opening the door to communistic elements gave a motive for the secession of the Japan Federation of Labor and the right leaders Iso-o Abe, Toyohiko Kagawa, etc., who established the Social Democratic Party with the Federation as its main element and Abe as its President on December 5, 1926. The new party rejected Communism and insisted upon parliamentarism as a pure social-democratic party.

Contemporaneous with the formation of the Social Democrats, the left-wing elements of the Japan Federation of Labor and the right-wing elements of the Japan Farmers' Union organized the Japan Labor-Farmer Party under the leadership of Hisashi Aso on December 9, 1926, insisting upon the establishment of a right road for the proletarian movement.

(To Be Continued)